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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/044,944	01/15/2002	Koji Sasaki	218073US2	1511

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EXAMINER	
FLEARY, CAROLYN FATIMAH	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2152	

DATE MAILED: 05/19/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/044,944	SASAKI ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Carolyn F. Fleary	2152	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *17 April 2005*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-7* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) *5 and 7* is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-4,6* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *4/1/2002*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

1. Claim 5 and 7 are withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a nonelected invention, there being no allowable generic or linking claim. Applicant timely traversed the restriction (election) requirement in the reply filed on 4/14/2005.

Priority

2. Acknowledgment is made of applicant's claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d). The certified copy has been filed in parent Application No. JP P2001-005989, filed on 1/15/2001.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1 -4 and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Himmel (US 6,167,441 in view of Kung (US 2002/0059209) further in view of Dickelman (US 6,529,187).

In regards to claim 1 Himmel discloses a system of converting web-addresses (col. 2 ll. 13-52) comprising:

- a table holding element (165)converting for each type (e.g. detected client type) of browser (col. 7 ll. 8-10;32-38) web page identifications respective page addresses (e.g. URL/IP) of web content (abs, col. 4 ll. 41-54, col. 7 ll. 33-36).
- a specifying element (e.g. HTTP Header Information) specifying a type of browser (101-107) when receiving an access request(201) (e.g. requesting client device, HTTP Request, See abstract) including a web page identification from said browser (, col. 6 ll. 46-51, col. 7 ll. 10-17).
- searching element (155) finding a page address (115-121)accessible from said browser in response to said web page identification (e.g. selecting the appropriate HTML page from an HTTP server accessible by a client, col. 7 ll. 8-17,32-38).
- an element responding (221) to said browser in connection with said page address found by said searching element (col. 7 ll. 37-38).

Himmel does not disclose:

- wherein said webpage identification is a web page identification number.
- wherein said table holding element holds a conversion table in which web page identification numbers are assigned to respective page addresses of web content;
- wherein said searching element finds a page address among said conversion table in response to said web page identification number.

Kung et al. discloses

- a table holding element holding a conversion table (8) in which web page identification numbers (e.g. index) are assigned to respective page addresses of web content(e.g. TCP/IP Address) [0046], [0075];
- a web page identification wherein said webpage identification is a web page identification number ([0033] [0060])

- a searching element finding a page address among said conversion table in response to said web page identification number ([0034] [0061]).

Kung is silent on the purpose of using web page identification numbers from a browser/terminal to access web content.

Dickelmann discloses the purpose of using web page identification numbers from a browser/terminal to access web content. Dickelman teach that providing users with convenient and easy access to desired address on the internet using easily recognizable and accessible sequences of keys.

It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Himmel by having a conversion table wherein web page identification numbers are assigned to respective page address of content and wherein said web page identification numbers are received from a browser and used to find an associated page address from said conversion table as taught by Kung and web page identification numbers to access web content as taught by Dickelman for providing users with convenient and easy access to web content using easily recognizable and accessible sequences of keys (See Dickelman col. 3 ll. 5-27, col. 4 ll. 25-34).

In regards to claim 4, Himmel discloses wherein a request, using a web page identification, for a same web content requested, however different web content would be served depending on a browser type(e.g. client device) (col. 5 ll. 48-50).

Himmel does not disclose:

- wherein said web page identification is a web page identification number and said web page identification number is assigned to web content.

Kung discloses:

- wherein said web page identification is a web page identification number and said web page identification number is assigned to web content [0031][0033][0060][0046][0075].

Kung is silent on the purpose of using web page identification numbers from a browser/terminal to access web content.

Dickelman discloses the purpose of using web page identification numbers from a browser/terminal to access web content. Dickelman teach that providing users with conveitn and easy access to desired address on the internet using easily recognizable and accessible sequences of keys.

It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Himmel by Kung and Dickelman for the same reason as disclosed in under the rejection of claim 1 above.

In regards to claim 6, Himmel discloses a method of converting web-addresses, comprising the steps of:

- receiving an access request including a web page identification from a from a browser (col. 1 ll. 21-25) installed in a terminal (101 -107);
- obtaining a network address of said terminal to specify a type of a browser (col. 1 l. 33-42)
- converting said web page identification r to a page address accessible from said terminal (abs, col. 4 ll. 41-54, col. 7 ll. 33-36).; and

- responding to said browser in connection with said page-address found by said step of converting to establish a connection between said terminal and said page address((col. 7 ll. 37-38).).

Himmel does not disclose:

- wherein web page identification is a web page identification number
- holding a conversion table in which page identification numbers are assigned to respective page addresses of web content for each type of browser

Kung discloses

- wherein web page identification is a web page identification number ([0058] ll. 8-13)
- holding a conversion table in which page-identification numbers are assigned to respective page addresses of web content for each type of browser (8)

Kung is silent on the purpose of using web page identification numbers from a browser/terminal to access web content.

Dickelmann discloses the purpose of using web page identification numbers from a browser/terminal to access web content. Dickelman teach that providing users with convenient and easy access to desired address on the internet using easily recognizable and accessible sequences of keys.

It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Hung by Kung and Dickelman for the same reason as that specified under the rejection for claim 1 above.

In regards to claim 2, Himmel discloses a system of converting web-addresses, comprising:

- a table holding element (165)converting for each type (e.g. detected client type) of client (e.g. handheld mobile devices col. 1 ll. 46-47, col. 7 ll. 8-10;32-38) web page

identifications respective page addresses (e.g. URL/IP) of web content (abs, col. 4 ll. 41-54, col. 7 ll. 33-36).

- a specifying element (e.g. HTTP Header Information) specifying a type of e.g. handheld mobile devices, 101) when receiving an access request(201) (e.g. requesting client device, HTTP Request, See abstract) including a web page identification from said client (, col. 6 ll. 46-51, col. 7 ll. 10-17).
- searching element (155) finding a page address (115-121)accessible from said client (e.g. handheld mobile devices) in response to said web page identification (e.g. selecting the appropriate HTML page from an HTTP server accessible by a client, col. 7 ll. 8-17,32-38).
- an element responding (221) to e.g. handheld mobile devices) in connection with said page address found by said searching element (col. 7 ll. 37-38).

Himmel does not disclose:

- wherein said webpage identification is a web page identification number.
- wherein said table holding element holds a conversion table in which web page identification numbers are assigned to respective page addresses of web content;
- wherein said searching element finds a page address among said conversion table in response to said web page identification number.
- Wherein said (e.g. handheld mobile devices) is a mobile telephone

Kung et al. discloses

- a table holding element holding a conversion table (8) in which web page identification numbers (e.g. index) are assigned to respective page addresses of web content(e.g. TCP/IP Address) [0046], [0075];
- a web page identification wherein said webpage identification is a web page identification number ([0033] [0060])

- a searching element finding a page address among said conversion table in response to said web page identification number ([0034] [0061]).

Kung is silent on the purpose of using web page identification numbers from a browser/terminal to access web content.

- Dickelman discloses a system for converting numbers entered on a telephone keypad of an internet enabled digital phone into an appropriate and desirable location on the World Wide Web and the purpose of using web page identification numbers from a browser/terminal to access web content. Dickelman teach that providing users with convenient and easy access to desired address on the internet using easily recognizable and accessible sequences of keys.

It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Himmel having a conversion table wherein web page identification numbers are assigned to respective page address of content and wherein said web page identification numbers are received from a client (e.g. handheld mobile devices) and used to find an associated page address from said conversion table, as taught by Kung and the client device which includes a mobile telephone as taught by Dickelman in order to provide internet content to a requesting client device (i.e. handheld) based on the capabilities of the requesting client and for ease of connection between a mobile phone Internet (see Dickelman col. 3 1-ll. 11-27, 32-37, col. 4 ll. 25-31;60-64) and providing users with convenient and easy access to web content using easily recognizable and accessible sequences of keys (See Dickelman col. 3 ll. 5-27, col. 4 ll. 25-34).

In regards to claim 3, Dickelman further discloses the system according to claim 2 as modified above wherein

- said specifying element includes an element obtaining an internet address of said mobile telephone to specify the type of said mobile telephone (col. 4 ll. 60-64 "identifies the source of the IP address (wireless carrier..").

Conclusion

5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- Ranalli; Douglas J. et al. (US 6539077) Method and apparatus for correlating a unique identifier, such as a PSTN telephone number, to an internet address to enable communications over the internet
- Martin, Jr.; Bruce K. et al. (US 6610105) Method and system for providing resource access in a mobile environment
- Boyle; Stephen S. et al. (US 6138158) Method and system for pushing and pulling data using wideband and narrowband transport systems
- Rossmann; Alain (US 6625447) Method and architecture for an interactive two-way data communication network
- Schwartz; Bruce V. et al.(US 6473609)Method and architecture for interactive two-way communication devices to interact with a network
- Cannell, Arthur Gilbert Exeter et al. (GB 2358718)Web page retrieval by telephone number

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Carolyn F. Fleary whose telephone number is (571) 572-7218. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 - 4:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenton Burgess can be reached on (571)272-3949. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Carolyn F Fleary
Examiner
Art Unit 2152

CFF

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